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VOL. LXXXVIII NO. 74

VICTORIA, B.C. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 1902.

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The Best and Cheapest Mineral Water on the Market.

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Counts in the game of business. We are in it to win, and we do win by making the best efforts, which are always beneficial to our customers. You will find them right from every standpoint. Our selling helps you to get better things than you could otherwise have purchased.

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GRANDMOTHER BUTTER, lb. 25c.
ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 3-lb. tin 25c.
HUCKLEBERRIES, 2 lbs. 25c.
MORGAN EASTERN OYSTERS, tin 75c.

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SAFETY RAZORS.

Every gentleman can now shave with comfort. We show you how to keep them in order. You can save time and money by shaving yourself. Call and inspect our line of shaving outfits at

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Island Potatoes
Guaranteed Good Cookers.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

The Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association,

Is exactly like Engineer Topp's cofferdam. People said it was improperly constructed, and would not stand the tidal pressure. But "The Cofferdam" stood, and has defied the efforts of the powerful pump-puller "Sampson" to pull it to pieces. So with The Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association, it is built to stand. With its present rate of growth, there are not enough "Sampsons" in existence to cause its downfall.

Co-Operation
Ask for a prospectus. Take out a contract and become your own landlord, without increasing your expenses.
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Keep Your Poultry

Healthy by using International Poultry Food, a great egg-producer. A fresh lot just received. Also Lee's Lice Killer, Lambert's Death-to-Lice, Kow-Kure for Cows. Try a package with your next order. Headquarters for Pilling's Poultry Marker.
B. M. RODEK,
No. 12 Store St.

**The Largest Collection of
Indian Baskets, Curiosities
and Relics,**
Stone and Wood Totem Poles, Slate Inlaid Dishes, Accessories, Chieftain Blankets, etc., etc., at the
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BANK EXCHANGE**
You can get a big glass of
PACIFIC BEER
ONLY 5 CENTS.
This is the only imported beer to be had

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A Large Consignment of

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Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

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1,000 Fairview 8%
5,000 Similkameen Valley Coal at 15c. 15c.
30,000 Treasury Mines (Texas Island) 15c.
2,000 Ward-Horsely (Caribou) 15c.
1,000 Caribou-McKinney 25c.
1,000 to 10,000 Ashcroft Smeater 5c.
1,000 North Star 20c.
10,000 Mount Sicker & Breton Mines 5c.
200 Tye \$5.75
10,000 Waterloo \$5.75
We receive the quotations of the Toronto and Rossland Mining Exchanges by wire daily.

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Successors to

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BE WISE.

Reshingle your house before winter. We shall be pleased to do it for you.
MOORE & WHITTINGTON,
Phone 4750. 150 Yates Street.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
by
DRINKING
out of sweet clean
Crystal Glass Bottles
THORPE'S
Fruit Flavored Soda Water

MRS. SHILES DEAD.
She Was Well Known Resident of Westminster.

New Westminster, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The death occurred here today of Mrs. Shiles, wife of ex-Mayor, now Ald., B. W. Shiles. Deceased had been in indifferent health for some years, but a week ago had a serious attack, from which she never rallied. She was aged 57 years, and a native of Delaware, but

Still In Suspense

Cable Broken and No Direct News From St Vincent of Soufriere.

Passengers From Martinique Tell of Terrible Sights on Mont Pelee.

French Government Denies Having Decided That the Island Be Evacuated

London, Sept. 6.—The Colonial office has received no direct news of the reported further eruption of the Soufriere volcano in the island of St. Vincent. Yesterday evening a cable message was received from the island of St. Lucia to the effect that the Soufriere was active, but that no details of the outbreak were known. The cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent is broken. The Governor, Sir Robert Llewellyn, who was at Granada on the British cruiser Tribune, has gone to St. Vincent.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, Sept. 3.—(Wednesday)—Authentic reports received here from various sources confirm the statements that the eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, during the night of August 30, was the most terrific experienced. The captain of the French-transatlantic steamer Salvador, which has arrived here, says:

"I left Port de France on the afternoon of August 30. On passing St. Pierre at 7 o'clock at night Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. At 4 in the morning of August 31, on approaching the islands of Les Saintes, volcanic ashes began to fall. I arrived off Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe, at 5 o'clock in the morning, but was unable to enter the harbor until 11 o'clock, everything being obscured by falling ashes."

Passengers who reached here on the steamer Dahomey, and who witnessed the eruption, say that the discharges from Mont Pelee consisted of dense clouds of steam and came out of a large hole in the side of the volcano at regular intervals of five minutes. They add that as the Dahomey steamed away out of the darkness and from the approaching volcanic cloud, which was emitting flames, they saw a stream of lava a quarter of a mile wide flowing over the ruins of St. Pierre. Despatches received here from every island of the island group say that terrible destruction was heard of during the night of August 30, causing panic among the inhabitants, and that during the morning of August 31 thick darkness prevailed. Ashes fell throughout that day.

The Soufriere volcano on this island is greatly agitated today. It is discharging dense clouds of steam accompanied by rumbling noises. The eruption commenced last night, and is increasing in severity this morning. The people residing near the volcano have been notified to leave. Georgetown, Chateau Bellaire, and the villages and estates in the northern portion of the island were evacuated this afternoon. There is no telegraphic communication with the affected district, the operators having left their posts.

From Kingston, as this despatch is filed, lowering effluence fleecy clouds are seen over Soufriere, and indicate a violent disturbance.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that neither the partial nor the total evacuation of the island of Martinique has been decided upon. The question has not even been considered by the government. The only instructions sent to the governor, which may have given rise to the report, are directions to avoid a conglomeration at Fort de France by the distribution of the fugitives in the town communities. The government will shortly again send to Martinique, Prof. Lacroix, who was the head of the last scientific mission, for the purpose of establishing a permanent observation station on the volcano. The "Times" state an interview with Prof. Lacroix, who defends himself for not having foreseen the new eruption. He said that a long personal study of Mont Pelee extending from June 22 to July 31 convinced him that all the eruptions, large or small, of the preceding three months, had been confined to the narrow region extending from Le Precheur to Le Carbet, south-west of the volcano. The region just devastated lies east and there was no reason on July 31 to suppose that any new eruption could work such devastation, as everything led to the belief that if one occurred it would be confined to the region already devastated.

A LATER REPORT.
Kingstown, St. Vincent, Sept. 4.—(Thursday)—An official who has just returned here found that Chateau Bellaire was safe. Only a small quantity of sand and stone fell there. An adjacent estate, Fitzhughes, suffered generally, all cultivation being destroyed. The parish is evacuated. There was no loss of life. Georgetown is also safe. No one returned within the fire zone. The Soufriere is still in eruption.

The destruction of the Carib country is presumably complete. The eruption of yesterday was no longer in duration, and more violent in action than even the first dire outbreak on May 7, with a haunting recollection of the fate of the St. Pierre and the first disaster here the people congregated at Kingston, and ran to and fro seeking the safest shelter from the threatening electric cloud spreading over the hills toward the town, while shocks of earthquake, though not severe, increased the panic.

At two in the morning, loud, rapid explosions were mingled (with the continuing) darkness changed into a constantly glittering firmament illuminated by the first dire outbreak on May 7, with a haunting recollection of the fate of the St. Pierre and the first disaster here the people congregated at Kingston, and ran to and fro seeking the safest shelter from the threatening electric cloud spreading over the hills toward the town, while shocks of earthquake, though not severe, increased the panic.

HONORS CARNELI.
The King Visits Skibo Castle in Motor Car.

London, Sept. 6.—King Edward rode in a motor car to Dornock, Sutherland, Scotland, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, the Portuguese minister to Great Britain, an Austin Chamberlain, the postmaster-general, His Majesty proceeded from Gol-Gof, by way of Skibo Castle, where he visited the Carnegies, and thence rode to Dornock station. The King looked particularly well.

Yesterday the Carnegie luncheon party was invited to tea at Dornock Castle to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra. At today's visit to Skibo Castle King Edward's suite took tea with the Carnegies and drove through the grounds, admiring the gardens and grounds. "God Save the King" was played on the organ as the Royal party entered, and the pipers repeated it. His Majesty drove off. King Edward expressed surprise and delight at the

London, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The death occurred here today of Mrs. Shiles, wife of ex-Mayor, now Ald., B. W. Shiles. Deceased had been in indifferent health for some years, but a week ago had a serious attack, from which she never rallied. She was aged 57 years, and a native of Delaware, but

BALDWIN AND JOHANSSON.

Dispute Between Them Partially Settled.

Christiana, Sept. 6.—The dispute between E. B. Baldwin and Capt. Johansson, of the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic steamer America has been partially settled. Johansson has been paid his wages and has signed a renunciation of all claims against the expedition. He maintains, however, that he is entitled to compensation from Mr. Baldwin, and intends to place the case in the hands of the foreign office at Stockholm.

POT HUNTERS FINED.

Lesson for Killing Game Out of Season.

Duncans, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—Before James Maitland Dougall, stipendiary magistrate, on Wednesday, appeared Antoine Stalem and J. J. Dougall, for violation of the game laws. On Sunday, August 31, Special Constable Morton found some dead grouse in their possession, and forthwith summoned them to appear in court. The magistrate fined Stalem \$10 and Dougall \$15. Others evaded the officers who deserve to be made an example.

The new Roman Catholic church in Duncans is now completed, and Father Stern is in charge.

Mrs. Harry Smith and family leave on Monday morning for the East to visit relatives.

George McKel, the popular E. & N. conductor, has been enjoying the balmy air of Duncans and Cowichan Lake for a few days this week.

Mr. W. B. Blyden has opened a financial and general commission office here.

Visitors Saw The Canneries

British Newspaper Men Take Trip to Steveston to See Salmon.

Report of Extensive Improvements to Vancouver Harbor

By C. P. R.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 6.—The visiting British journalists were the guests of the city today. In the morning they assembled at the C. P. R. station and went by train to Steveston, where at the Brunswick cannery they witnessed the process of canning salmon. On their return they were entertained at lunch by Mayor Neelands, at the Hotel Vancouver. In the afternoon they were driven around the park.

The exports for August from Vancouver were \$207,035, against \$137,334 for August of last year.

The total receipts from licenses this year are \$34,517.50, against \$33,125.55 last year.

The Vancouver Jockey Club will seek redress from the board of appeals of the Pacific Association on account of the action of the Washington State Fair Association in interfering with the dates of the Vancouver meet by extending the time of the fair two days, which were the days agreed upon for the Vancouver meet. The Vancouver Jockey Club and the Seattle association are both part of the North Pacific Fair Association. The North Pacific Fair Association rules state that no association belonging to the parent association shall interfere as to dates of events with the scheduled events agreed upon for the year.

The Province states this evening that the C. P. R. have elaborate plans for remodeling the waterfront. They will build five large piers for use in the Oriental and Australian trade. These will be 600 feet long and 170 feet in width. On each of these piers will be constructed two warehouses. Sites off the waterfront near Coal Harbor have also been reserved for grain elevators near Coal Harbor to quickly relieve grain cars for use for other freight. Sites are also being chosen for flour milling purposes.

Rev. L. Norman Tucker has been appointed organizing secretary for the general missionary society of the Church of England at a salary of \$3,000.

A telegram received here from Montreal states that Bishop Dart has been seriously injured. No particulars have been given.

The quartette of pickpockets arrested recently have been sent up for trial. John McGraw was killed up the Coast yesterday by a tree falling on him.

STRONG OPPONENT TO GOVERNOR ROSS

Report That William Ogilvie Will Be Opposition Candidate in Yukon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 6.—It is reported in political circles that Wm. Ogilvie is likely to contest the Yukon against Governor Ross.

Sir Edmund Barton and friends will spend a day in the Okanagan Valley at Lord Aberdeen's ranch. They reach Vancouver, Sept. 19, and sail the following morning.

Eighteen of the best rifle shots in Canada will practice here next week, and from that number the Palma trophy team will be chosen. Miller, of the Sixth Regiment, is certain to be one.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

British and United States Savants Honored.

Christiana, Sept. 6.—In connection with the centenary of the birth of Neils Henrik Abel, the Norwegian mathematician, which began here September 5, honorary degrees of doctor of mathematics were conferred on 22 foreign scientists, including Prof. Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins university, Prof. Gibbs of Yale and Lord Kelvin and Rayleigh.

U. S. PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt Well Received at Wheeling, Virginia.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt arrived here this morning from Washington. He was greeted by a vast crowd at the depot, where a committee, headed by the mayor, received him. The entire party was driven to the McClure house, headed by a military band. The president addressed an enormous crowd from the balcony of the hotel, after which he

Mr. Borden Comes Today

Conservative Leader and Party of Conferees Expected By Chamer.

Reception at Driard and Meeting in Victoria Theatre Tomorrow.

Boundary People Will Ask Him to Pay Visit to the District.

R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, and several prominent members of the opposition in the Dominion House, will arrive here tonight by the steamer Chamer. Mr. Borden and his conferees left Montreal on September 2 and came direct to Victoria, it being the intention to hold the first of a series of political meetings here. Mr. Borden is accompanied by Mrs. Borden and the following gentlemen:

Major George Fowler, M. P. for King's; A. C. Bell, M. P. for Pictou; H. A. Powell, ex-M. P. for Westmoreland; A. A. LaFurgey, of Prince Edward Island, and George V. McNerny, ex-M. P. for Kent. At North Bay the party were joined by E. F. Clarke, M. P., Toronto; James Clancy, M. P., Bothwell; Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., East Grey; W. H. Bennett, M. P., Simcoe East; Richard Blain, M. P., Peel; W. B. Northrup, M. P., West Hastings.

Officers and members of the Victoria Conservative Association will meet their leader on arrival of the Chamer tonight and welcome him to the capital of British Columbia, and escort him, and the members of his party, to the Driard, which will be their headquarters during their stay.

On Monday morning the visitors will be driven to Esquimalt and other points of interest, returning to the Driard for luncheon. In the afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock, an informal reception will be held at the Driard, in order to give the citizens of Victoria an opportunity to pay their respects to the Conservative leader. After the reception, the party will visit the parliament buildings, and in the evening at 8 o'clock sharp, Mr. Borden will deliver an address on the political questions of the day in the Victoria theatre. Several other members of the party will also deliver short addresses. The boxes and front seats will be reserved for ladies. At the evening meeting and afternoon reception there will be an orchestra in attendance.

Mr. Borden thus outlined his trip when leaving Montreal: "Our first meeting will be held at Victoria, B. C., on Monday evening next, September 8, on Tuesday, and Wednesday will be spent at Vancouver and New Westminster, and on Friday and Saturday a Liberal-Conservative convention will be held at Revelstoke. After visiting at Rossland and Nelson we will come eastward, and on the next day will visit towns right to Winnipeg. The entire trip will last about five weeks."

Grand Forks, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association held here this evening much regret was expressed at the news of the report that Mr. Borden's party did not intend to visit the Boundary district. It was resolved to extend a warm invitation to them, urging them to visit here on or about the 18th instant. The secretary was also instructed to enter into communication with the other associations of the Boundary at once, with the object of securing a full attendance of delegates from the various points for the convention at Revelstoke. There will be about twenty delegates in all. The names of delegates appointed from this point are Geo. Fraser, Chas. Cumings, H. S. Cayley and E. Miller. A resolution was passed by the meeting in favor of party lines in provincial politics.

STOPPED THEIR SALARIES.

French Government Disciplines Priests.

Brest, France, Sept. 6.—The government has stopped payment of the salaries of 18 priests belonging to various dioceses of Brittany, who took a prominent part in the recent trouble, by paying the closing of the unauthorized schools.

DYING LANDS.

Forty Thousand Acres to Be Reclaimed in Kootenay.

Kaslo, B. C., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—News has just reached Kaslo that a contract has been let to dyke seventy acres of low land, and to reclaim the old dyking. If this work is satisfactorily carried out some 40,000 acres of fine agricultural land will be reclaimed and made available for cultivation.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Railway Men Accused of Manipulating Rates.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6.—It is officially stated that four railroad officials are indicted by the federal grand jury for the manipulation of rates by means of rebates. They are W. R. Burt, president and Bennett, general freight agent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan railway, and H. F. Whitcomb, president and Burton Johnson, general freight agent of the Wisconsin Central. The two roads connect at Manitowish, Wisconsin, by car ferry. No attempt has yet been made to cause their arrest, nor is it certain that any will be made for the present.

MR. ETHIER RESIGNS.

Liberal Member For Two Mountains Gives Up Seat.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—L. Ethier, Liberal M. P. for Two Mountains, resigned his seat this morning.

Marian, the 8-year-old daughter of Rev. James Elliott, died this morning in the Royal Victoria hospital. From polioitis, she had been suffering from a fever which had been catching fire while playing with other children in Fletcher's field, near her father's residence yesterday.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—The new Metropolitan bank, the charter for which was obtained from parliament last session, is to be started at once, with an author-

AT
OAK
BAY

Eagles' Big Barbecue and Bean Bake

AT
OAK
BAY

Wednesday, Sept. 10, '02

Afternoon and Evening.

1 p.m.—Sports, Games, Roasting of Whole Oxen and Wholesale Baking of Beans. 3 p.m.—Grand Athletic Exhibition by the members of Victoria Athletic Club. 3.30 p.m.—Baseball, Nanaimo Eagles vs. Victoria.

ALL ARE INVITED.

No Printed Cards Required.

ADMISSION

TO THE GROUNDS

FREE.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, '02

Afternoon and Evening.

Dancing all Afternoon and Evening. Finn's Full Orchestra. The Big Feast will be Served at 8 p.m. A continuous good time assured from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m.

ALL ARE INVITED.

No Printed Cards Required.

LYING IN STATE IN CAIRO

From Methodist Magazine and Review.

IN the Central hall of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, ranged shoulder to shoulder, lies a solemn company of kings, queens, princes and priests of royal blood, who died and were made imperishable flesh by the embalmer's art between three and four thousand years ago.

These royal personages are of different dynasties and widely separated periods. Between the earliest and the latest there intervenes a space of time which may be roughly estimated at seven centuries and a half. This space of time (about equivalent to that which divides the Norman conquest from the accession of George III.) covers the rise and fall of the XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth and XXIst dynasties. During these four dynasties occurred the expulsion of the Hyksos invaders, the Asiatic conquests of Thothmes III., of Seti I., of Ramesses II., the oppression and exodus of the Hebrews, and the defeat of the allied Mediterranean fleets of Ramesses III. In a word, all the military glory and nearly all the architectural splendor of ancient Egypt are comprised within the limits thus indicated. When, therefore, it began to be rumored that the mummified remains of almost all the mightiest warriors and builders of this supreme epoch, together with the relics of kings and queens of a still earlier and still later date, had been found at the bottom of a pit in one of the loneliest nooks of the western cliffs at Thebes, it was felt that a discovery of immense importance had indeed been made.

Professor Maspero writes thus: "Having noted how Egyptian antiquities of every description were constantly finding their way to Europe, I came to the conclusion that the Arabs had discovered the royal tomb. I caused to be arrested at Luxor one Ahmed Abou-Rasoul, an Arab guide and dealer, to whom a mass of concurrent testimony pointed as the possessor of the secret. For two months this man lay in prison at Keneh, obstinately silent; when, prompted by jealousy and avarice, one of his brothers decided to tell all. In this wise we were enabled to put our hands, not upon a royal tomb, but upon a hiding place wherein were piled some thirty-six mummies of kings, queens, princes and high-priests."

Behind a huge fragment of fallen rock—perhaps dislodged for that purpose from the cliffs overhead—the explorers were shown the entrance to a pit so ingeniously hidden that, to use their own words, "one might have passed it twenty times without observing it." Into this pit they were lowered by means of a rope. The shaft ended in a narrow subterranean passage. This passage, after pursuing a straight direction for a distance of rather more than seven metres, turned off abruptly to the right, and stretched away northward into endless night.

Now stooping where the roof was low, now stumbling where the floor

was uneven, now descending a flight of roughly-hewn stairs, and with every step penetrating deeper into the heart of the mountain, the intruders groped their way, each with a flickering candle in his hand. Pieces of broken mummy cases and fragments of linen bandages strewn the floor.

Then came several huge sarcophagi of painted wood, and farther on still, some standing upright, some laid at length, a crowd of mummy cases fashioned in human form, with folded hands and solemn faces and ever-wakeful eyes, each emblazoned with the name and title of its occupant. Here lay Queen Hathor Montani, wife of Pharaoh I.; yonder stood Seti I.; then came Amenhotep I., Thothmes III.; and farther still, Ahmed I., and Ramesses, surnamed the Great, and others of the ancient Pharaohs.

The men of today, brought face to face with the greatest kings of Pharaonic Egypt, stood bewildered, and asked each other if they were dreaming. They had come hither expecting to find the mummies of a few petty princes. They found themselves confronted by the mortal remains of heroes who till this moment had survived only as names far echoed down the corridors of time.

A few yards farther still, and they stood on the threshold of a sepulchral chamber literally piled to the roof with sarcophagi of enormous size, brilliant with gilding and color, and as highly varnished as if but recently turned out from the workshops of the Memnonium.

To enumerate all the treasures found in this chamber would be to write a supplement to the catalogue of the Boolak museum. Enough that each member of the royal family were buried with the ordinary mortuary outfit, consisting of vases, libation jars, funeral statues, etc. Besides statuettes, libation jars, and the like, the mummy of Queen Isen-Kheb was provided with a sumptuous funeral repast, consisting of gazelle hanches, trussed geese, calves' heads, dried grapes, dates, pomegranates, and the like, the meats being mummified and bandaged, and the whole packed in a large rush hamper, sealed with her husband's unbroken seal. Nor was her sepulchral toilet forgotten. With her were found her intimate bottles, a set of alabaster cups, some goblets of exquisite variegated glass, and a marvelous collection of huge full-dress wigs, curled and frizzed, and enclosed each in a separate basket. As the tomb was entombed with her for her refreshment, so were these things deposited in the grave for her use and adornment at that supreme hour of bodily resurrection when the justified dead, clothed, perfumed, and anointed, should go forth from the sepulchre into everlasting day.

The rest of this strange story is soon told. Without loss of an hour, Herr Emil Brugsch proceeded to remove the treasure. Three hundred Arabs were

summoned from the nearest villages, and these three hundred, working as Arabs can work, without rest, without sleep, through the burning days and sultry nights of an Egyptian July, not only succeeded in completely clearing out the contents of the hiding place within forty-eight hours, but in five days from the time when Emil Brugsch and Kemal were first lowered down the shaft, they had packed the whole of the objects in sailcloth and matting, carried them down across the Plain of Thebes, and rowed them over to Luxor, in readiness for embarkation. Some of the larger sarcophagi were of such enormous size and weight that it took sixteen men to move them.

The steamers meanwhile had not arrived, and for three days and nights the museum officials guarded their treasure in the midst of a hostile population, every member of which looked upon tomb-breaking as the legitimate trade of the place. On the fourth morning, however, the steamers made their appearance, received their august freight, and steamed for Boolak.

And now a startling incident, or series of incidents, took place. Carried from lip to lip, from boat to boat, news flew first in Egypt. Already was known far and wide that these kings and queens of ancient time were being conveyed to Cairo, and from more than fifty miles below Thebes the villagers turned out en masse, not merely to stare at the piled decks as the steamers went by, but to show respect to the illustrious dead. Women with disheveled hair, running down along the banks, and shrieking the death wail, men ranged in solemn silence and firing their guns in the air, greeted the Pharaohs as they passed. Never, assuredly, did history repeat itself more strangely than when Ramesses and his peers, after more than three thousand years of sepulture, were borne along the Nile with funeral honors.

How comes it, we ask, that so many royal mummies, of periods so widely separated, are found gathered together in a single vault? Were they not originally buried in sepulchres of their own? If so, why were they not suffered to remain "each in his own house?" When they were taken thence, and why deposited en masse in the later resting place? These are questions which need to be answered separately, and at some length.

We do not know that most, if not all, of these persons were originally buried in sepulchres of their own.

It is certain that marauders grew bold as the law grew weak, and that an organized system of spoliation was carried on almost unchecked in the necropolis of Thebes. Still there was one place into which the tomb-breakers had apparently not yet ventured, namely, the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. This remote and desolate gorge, wedged at the back of the mountain range which bounds the western plains of Thebes. The way to it is long and wearisome. The gorge itself is not only a cul-de-sac, but it originally had no entrance. Like a coral-reef atoll, it is entirely shut in by mountain walls. Through the lowest of these walls some Pharaoh of old—presumably Ramesses I.—caused a passage to be hewn, in order that his sepulchre might be prepared in the

appalling solitude within. Inclosed by limestone precipices calcined to a white heat by the pitiless sun, shut away from the breeze of the desert and the breath of the Nile, it is a place utterly without moisture, without verdure, without life. Not a lichen relieves the scintillating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs. Not a lizard makes its home in their crevices. In the palmy days of the new empire, when the treasury overflowed with the spoils of conquest, and the Pharaohs were as gods, the base of the cliffs of the upper end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death became gradually honeycombed with subterranean palaces of enormous extent and extraordinary splendor of decoration, in each of which a mummified king, with his arms, his jewels, his illuminated papyrus, and all the furniture of his life, was walled up for ever.

If we turn back to the now half-forgotten pages of Belzoni, we learn that the entrance to the tomb of Seti I. was discovered in 1819, was built up with massive masonry, and hidden under a cataract of debris from the cliffs above. Belzoni broke through the masonry, and found himself on the threshold of a series of staircases and passages leading to a deep and dark, and brilliantly lit, on wall of this pit, however, despite the hieroglyphs and paintings upon its surface, proved to be mason's work, and not excavated rock. A brazen was made, and the entrance to a magnificent hall was disclosed. Beyond this lay a second hall. Then came more passages, more chambers, a third hall, and a vaulted saloon containing the beautiful alabaster sarcophagus which is now in the Soane museum.

Warned by the sacrilegious deeds which had been done among the tombs of their predecessors, the priest-kings had made their own tombs, not for splendor, but for security. To this end they elected—apparently for the first time in Egyptian history—to be buried, generation after generation, in one common sepulchre, it being obviously less difficult to keep guard over one catacomb (and that catacomb on the Theban side of the mountain) than to keep guard over many. They were therefore laid together in this vault, the approach to which was a well concealed "that one might have passed it twenty times without observing it."

Through all the changes and all the ages that followed, it remained undisturbed. For the Egyptian, the Persian, the Greek, the Roman, the Arab, the Turk, conquered and ravaged in turn, and still the Pharaohs and the pontiffs "reposed in peace." Then came the archaeological excavations of the French, Wilkinson, and Mariette, was reserved for the brothers Abd-er-Rasoul. For, unfortunately, the modern traveler is not content to collect merely beads and funeral statuettes and such small novelties. He must bring home an ancient Egyptian in propria persona. A foreign agent and wine-merchant of Cairo assured me, when I returned from the Second Cataract, that he had in a single season already "passed" and shipped no less than eighteen Theban mummies; and many other agents were most likely equally successful. Amenhotep III. artfully stowed away inside a crocodile, or a hippopotamus, and sent up in folds of a blotching tent, may easily have been slipped through the Alexandria customs house by one of these gentlemen. Mummies, however, are expensive hobbies, only to be indulged in by the wealthy. From £60 to £100 was at that time the average price of a full-sized specimen, while from £10 to £12 was asked for a baby.

I must not be supposed to imply that the general mummy market was supplied by the brothers Abd-er-Rasoul. Their goods were too precious to be parted from except under conditions of elaborate secrecy and exorbitant payment. Thus Ramesses II. was sold in 1880, actually offered for sale to a wealthy American (who did not, however, believe in the genuineness of the article as reported, and declined to deal) is a fact for which I have the authority of that traveler's companions.

But the ordinary mummy sold to the ordinary tourist is of quite another class. He belongs, in his day, to the lesser nobility; that is to say, to an architect, a sacred scribe, a civil or military official. Such mummies form the staple of the Theban trade. As for the Theban fellah, mummy-hunting is his hereditary vocation. He passes his life in digging, finding, hiding, and selling; his home is an empty sepulchre; his shirt is made of mummy-cloth; his children's playthings and his wife's ornaments are spoils of the dead. His forefathers have subsisted for generations by this equivocal industry, and his descendants will subsist by it for who shall say how many generations to come? Even now, after centuries of spoliation, the soil only needs to be dug a little deeper in order that the spade may strike a lower stratum of graves. And if this be true of a mine so long ago and so persistently worked as the necropolis of Thebes, what must be the sepulchral treasuries of hundreds of other burial fields, some partially and some wholly unexplored? To this day the mountain ranges and shifting sands of Egypt conceal some hundreds of millions of mummies. Miss Edwards estimates the number at 800,000,000. Yet when it is remembered that the rites of mummification were performed not only for every Egyptian man, woman, and child, gentle or simple, but for every stranger, no matter what his nationality or religion, for every captive, for every slave, for every criminal, for every leper and outcast, this presumed total falls far short of the actual number.

Very few mummies of children have been found in the Her-Hor vault, but

originally there must have been several. A tiny wooden sarcophagus measuring some fourteen inches in length by eight in breadth, dome-topped, and decorated with the usual royal frieze of Osiris, Anubis, etc., was offered to me by Ahmed Abd-er-Rasoul in 1874. It contained the embalmed remains of a little infant which was speeded and swathed and laid to rest in a coffin adorned with all the emblems of royalty.

Mummified infants, as a rule, were separately coffined, and instances to the contrary are rare. But Paul de Saint-Victor tells of a touching group, also found at Thebes—the mother with her babe clasped in her arms, and pressed to her lifeless bosom.

A curious catalogue might be made of the strange things buried with mummies. The personal effects of Queen Isen-Kheb, as carefully embalmed as herself, was found in the Her-Hor vault. A musician in the British museum has his cymbals on his breast. Dolls and balls and other playthings are constantly discovered in the mummy cases of children; and in the tombs of the XVIIIth and XVIIIth dynasties tools, weapons, household furniture, and articles of personal use are in abundance. Thus we find the soldier with his bow and arrows, the painter with his palette, the scribe with his pen and slab, the mason with his mallet and chisel, the carpenter with his adze, the beauty with her rouge-pot and mirror.

Coming down to later times, the mummy of a Greek disinterred at Thebes was found holding in his hand a roll of papyrus containing not a chapter from the Iliad, nor an exorcism against evil spirits, nor a litany for the dead, but, strange to say, a transcript of the Seventeenth Book of the Iliad. Buried with another Greek mummy of Hellenic times, Signor Passalacqua found a sealed letter, written by a certain Timoxenes to a certain Moschus, introducing the bearer from whom the good offices of Moschus, introducing the bearer, for whom the good offices of Moschus were solicited. The young man never delivered his letter of introduction. He died before he reached his destination, and the letter remained unopened by human hands, unread by human eyes, till the Ptolemys and the Egypt over which they reigned had passed into the domain of ancient history.

Such an outline is the story of the great discovery of Day-el-Baharee. And after burial and reburial, after the darkness and silence of ages, after all the dangers of pillage, ancient and modern, these kings and queens and pontiffs of old, who ranked with the gods, and reckoned their descent from the sun, are no longer anything but "antiquities," classified, catalogued, and exhibited in a museum.

ACROSS SAHARA.
Will Try to Traverse Desert With Balloon.

Engineering prints a description of the type of balloon ordered by the French War Office. An attempt is made to send it across the Desert of Sahara. The balloon will not be manned. The sole living occupants will be a pair of pigeons who will be in the lower compartments of a small car.

Water ballast will be carried in a tank suspended by wire ropes below the car. Attached to the valve is a brass ball weighing twenty kilos, which will keep the valve closed, except when the weight of the steel ball is removed, as when it touches the ground. The valve will then open, the water will flow, and the balloon will go down. Every quarter a loss of a portion of the water, the valve will remain closed so long as the steel ball is suspended.

The upper division of the car is provided with a camera, which is capable of taking a photograph every fifteen minutes. The car will also carry a hypsometer, a barometer, and other instruments. All the instruments are capable of working five days. There are also arrangements for the escape of the pigeons when the balloon strikes the ground.

There will be a small internal air balloon of 508 cubic metres. The balloon itself will be of 1,000 cubic metres. Another balloon of 57 cubic metres will accompany the main balloon. It will be composed of varnished cambric and inflated with illuminating gas, and will carry a sail. The total weight will not exceed 170 kilos, including the entire equipment.

Five little minutes are all the time Perry Davis' Painkiller needs to stop a stomach-ache, even when it is sharp enough to make a strong man groan. Don't be fooled by imitations. 25c and 50c.

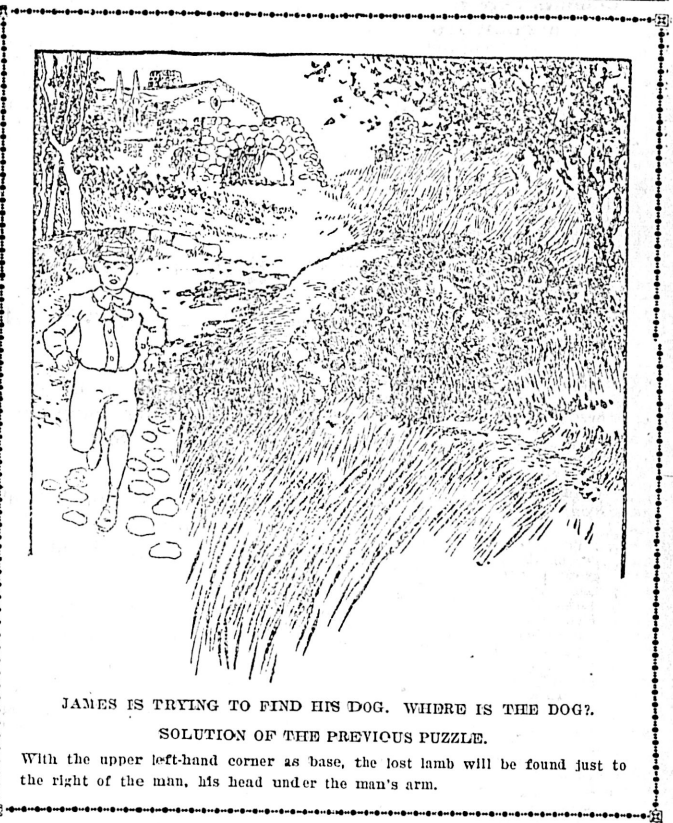
"De race is got ter git up en hustle, ef it ever hopes ter git dar," said the old colored citizen. "Too many of us thinks de sun er airly happiness is ter go ter sleep in de hot sun, en wake up ter res-our money back in de shade."—Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.

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of taking a photograph every fifteen minutes. The car will also carry a hypsometer, a barometer, and other instruments. All the instruments are capable of working five days. There are also arrangements for the escape of the pigeons when the balloon strikes the ground.

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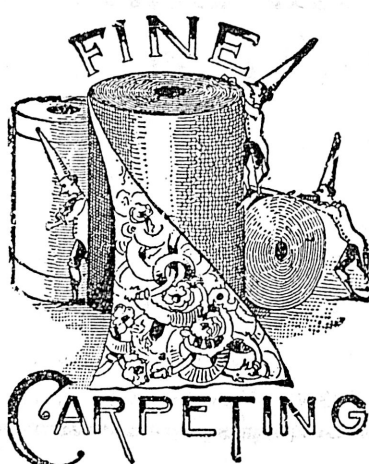
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